

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

SEPT. 1910

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SEE PAGE X

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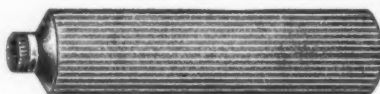
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THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

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THE CHEMICALS SCHEDULE.

The executive committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States conferred with Chairman Emery and A. H. Sanders of the Tariff Board on the 23d inst. The object of the conference was to ascertain to what extent manufacturing chemists of the United States would co-operate with the board in its investigation to ascertain the cost of production in the country on the main items of the chemicals schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act.

While no formal statement was made by either side it was stated by Chairman Emery and members of the executive committee that the conference had been satisfactory. A schedule has been prepared by the Tariff Board and the representatives of the manufacturing chemists of the country were invited to examine and criticise it and offer suggestions as to practical lines upon which information could be obtained.

It developed at the conference that while the manufacturing chemists are inclined to furnish all the information desired by the board in its effort to obtain information to place before the President in connection with the proposed revision of the chemical schedule they nevertheless want the information which is in the nature of trade secrets to be held confidential. The board assured the committee that the information furnished would be held inviolate. Chairman Emery announced after the conference that as soon as the schedule of queries has been agreed upon it will be made public in order that manufacturers throughout the country interested in the inquiries may know just what is desired.

It is understood that the executive committee representing the Manufacturing Chemists' Association gave no pledge on behalf of manufacturers that all queries propounded by the board will be answered, but it is the expectation of these representatives of the manufacturing chemists and of the board that the queries will be satisfactory to manufacturing chemists throughout the country and will produce the desired information.

THE GALLIC INVASION.

One of the principal problems facing American perfumers—the competition of French goods—may soon be rendered more difficult by the fact that Coty, one of the most enterprising of the Parisian manufacturers, has rented the five-story building at 714 Fifth avenue, New York, between 55th and 56th streets, for a term of years. That neighborhood was formerly devoted exclusively to the homes of well-known millionaires, and still retains much of its former glory in spite of the invasion of trade. On the same block a well-known jeweler and an art dealer will have handsome emporiums, incidentally in keeping with the character of the establishment that Coty will undoubtedly have.

We have long looked for such a move, and our belief that it would not be long in coming was strengthened by our recent visit to Paris. There the leading perfumers and some of the lesser lights have very finely appointed salesrooms on the principal avenues, which serve a double purpose—to do a considerable retail trade, and to make visitors to the French capital familiar with the line. It is probable that this latter feature, if charged to advertising, would justify its expense. These shops are not devoted to perfumes and toilet preparations alone, as nearly every toilet article needed by a woman is carried, together with such goods as leather and silver wrist bags, hair combs, etc. Salespeople speaking the principal modern languages are always on duty, and in every way the shopper from abroad is made to feel at home.

In New York only two perfumers have retail establishments: Lundborg on a downtown street, and Hudnut on Broadway. The latter store is primarily a drug store, with the ubiquitous soda fountain occupying the point of vantage.

Dealers, whether druggists or department store proprietors, will not hesitate to stock goods for which there is a demand, so the objection to retail sales on the part of the perfume manufacturer is not a weighty one.

Time will soon show the wisdom or folly of Coty's move, but in the meantime we shall not be surprised if some American perfumers should follow the trail he is blazing.

"SALAD OIL" MEANS "OLIVE OIL."

In our April, 1909, issue we published, on page 21 a report of the trial and conviction of Guido Brina for misbranding a quantity of oil shipped in interstate commerce. He was tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, before a jury, and convicted largely because of a ruling by the court that "salad oil means olive oil."

Notice of this judgment (No. 80) was published by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 13, 1909, and just now comes to hand, under date of Aug. 13, 1910, Notice of Judgment, No. 473, supplement to Notice of Judgment No. 80.

Brina appealed his case before Judges Lacombe, Coxe and Ward. Judge Lacombe, who wrote the decision, upholding Brina's conviction, says:

"We are satisfied that the trial judge quite properly charged that 'salad oil prima facie imports olive oil; that is what the world has been accustomed to regard as salad oil.'"

This decision practically settles the question, and when viewed in connection with other victories secured by the government, it is likely that manufacturers and shippers will soon learn that although their own consciences may be relatively clear as to their labels, the use of sophistry in trying to prove their labels technically correct will avail little when judges take popular conceptions into account. Those extract manufacturers who hide their imitation and weak products behind the name "flavor" will find that they have been leaning on a broken reed. There was great rejoicing a year or so ago when a Western house won out in a case of this sort; but their unholy joy was short lived, for a similar case was decided in the opposite manner in the same court a few months later, and all subsequent decisions have been in conformity therewith.

AN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Bureau of Manufactures will shortly issue at the rate of \$5 per copy an international business directory. Congress appropriated a small sum for this enterprise and fixed the price of the volume. During the past four years the Bureau of Manufactures, through the services of consular officers and special agents, has collected and classified several hundred thousand names of business houses in foreign countries engaged in foreign trade, which include every line of industrial, commercial and financial activity. The work has assumed an importance and magnitude that makes it physically impossible for the clerical force of the bureau to distribute the information to business houses that apply and in whose interest it was undertaken. The names have been carefully gone over and only those of individuals and firms have now been selected for publication in the new volume who are known to be actively engaged in foreign trade, or who are equipped for such trade, and who are regarded in their respective localities as financially sound and trustworthy. The names of those selected from the total collection number about 125,000, and they have been classified according to the business in which they are engaged, and arranged under their respective cities and countries. One section of the book will be devoted to drugs and medicines and the export and import trade in them.

A NEW SOLVENT.

Dr. Clemens Oscar Kleber, of the Clifton Chemical Laboratory, Clifton, N. J., has obtained patent No. 969,636, granted Sept. 6, 1910, for a "perfume." We give herewith the full specifications which will enable readers to study the invention:

To all whom it may concern:

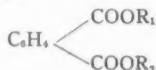
Be it known that I, Clemens Oscar Kleber, a citizen of Germany, residing at the village of Clifton, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful improvements in perfumes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has for its object the provision of improved perfume bases and also has for its object the manufacture of new and improved perfumes by the use of such new and improved bases.

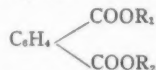
In the manufacture of perfumery, the base or solvent for the odoriferous and other substances used should have the following properties: It should be colorless, odorless, have a very low freezing point, be non-poisonous, non-irritant to the skin and only slowly volatile but must have good solvent properties. At present, as the base or solvent in the majority of perfumes manufactured, alcohol is used.

It is apparent that not many substances respond to all of the above tests, but I believe I have discovered a series of compounds which are suitable for this purpose as hereinafter described.

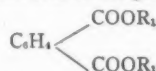
I have found by experiment that the esters of ortho-phthalic acid of the general formula



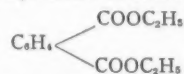
in which R_1 and R_2 represent any alkyl radical such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl, etc., or their isomers fulfil the above tests. It is of course understood that instead of esters of ortho-phthalic acid of the formula



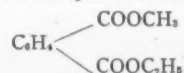
esters of ortho-phthalic acid of the general formula



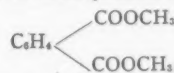
in which the same alkyl radical is present in both carboxyl groups are equally satisfactory. In practice I have found that as examples of such solvents or bases which are satisfactory, di-ethyl esters of ortho-phthalic acid



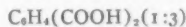
methyl-thyl esters of ortho-phthalic acid



and di-methyl esters of ortho-phthalic acid



but it will be apparent from the constitution of phthalic acid that a large number of esters of phthalic acid may be employed for this purpose. The esters of isophthalic and terephthalic acids of the formulae



and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{COOH})_2(1:4)$ may also be used for this purpose but are at present of no practical importance.

The neutral esters of ortho-phthalic acid such as I employ are colorless, practically odorless, have a low freezing point, are not readily inflammable, do not irritate the skin and are non-poisonous. They are miscible with alcohol, ether, chloroform and glycerin in all proportions. They are excellent solvents of the various essential oils, balsams, synthetic compounds such as artificial musk, cumarin and other substances used in the manufacture of perfumery and while themselves possessing the properties of blending the various odoriferous materials in a satisfactory manner are comparatively stable and without chemical action on the substances dissolved. On account of their high boiling points ranging between 275 and 325 degrees, they volatilize very slowly but finally completely without leaving any stain on fabrics.

As an example of a perfume made with esters of ortho-phthalic acid, I take 95 parts of the di-methyl ester of ortho-phthalic acid and dissolve in same one part each of the following substances, oil of bergamot, oil of geranium, ionone, linalol and tincture of musk, the whole comprising 100 parts. This combination will make a very strong perfume and it is evident that the foregoing formula represents only a single illustration of a perfume made with an ester of ortho-phthalic acid as I do not wish to be limited to the use of any specific perfumery substances or any specific proportion of same in the solution of the ester or esters of ortho-phthalic acid.

When used as perfume bases, the odoriferous material and the base volatilize very slowly, the base serving to prevent the too rapid volatilization of the perfume although slowly and completely volatile.

What I claim is:

1. The combination comprising an ester of ortho-phthalic acid and essential oils.
2. The combination comprising a neutral ester of ortho-phthalic acid and essential oils.
3. The combination of an ester of ortho-phthalic acid, essential oils and synthetic perfumes.
4. The combination of a neutral ester of ortho-phthalic acid, essential oils and synthetic perfumes.
5. The combination comprising an ester of ortho-phthalic acid and perfumery oils soluble therein.
6. The combination comprising an ester of ortho-phthalic acid and odoriferous slightly volatile perfumery substances soluble therein.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CLEMENS OSCAR KLEBER.

Witnesses:

WALTER KIP,

SARA D. BOFFARD.

A SHORT TRIP ABROAD.

The American public is occasionally amused by European travelers, who after visiting the United States for a brief period, feel under obligation to satisfy the supposed frantic desire of Americans to know in what opinion they are held, and to learn in what way their institutions and customs may be improved.

The editor having just returned from a brief trip abroad is not constrained to write a book on European customs and business affairs, but simply to make a short report of his visit to some of the leading manufacturers of essential oils and synthetics whom he visited, to reproduce a few photographs, and to acknowledge with sincere thanks, the gratitude he feels for the hearty and most friendly reception accorded him.

The weather was not always of the best, and for that reason we were unable to take photographs at all the establishments.

Our first stop was in Hamburg, the home of Anton Deppe Söhne (represented here by Cailler & Co., New York) and Dr. Mehrländer and Bergmann. Both of these factories are well situated, and the buildings are well designed for their purpose. The latter firm make a very complete line of synthetics and also distill many important essential oils.

In Berlin our time was devoted largely to sight-seeing, and the hour spent with Herr Ernest Harnisch (editor of *Der Parfumeur*) and his charming wife will always be with us.

The two succeeding days spent in Leipzig proved to be of great value from an instructive standpoint, as well as highly entertaining.

We called on Messrs. Heine & Co., Schimmel & Co. and E. Sachsse & Co.

The first-named company has its business headquarters in the city, as well as its factory where the Heiko products are made; and in Gröba-Riesa the essential oil distilling plant is located. This little town on the Elbe



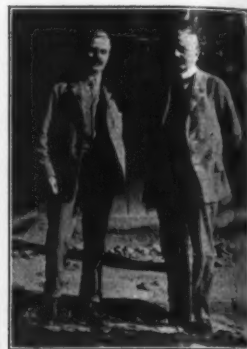
HANS STECHE: THE EDITOR; HEINE & CO.'S FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT AND F. E. TOENNIES.

is well placed for water transportation, and the fresh water supply, so important in any manufacturing establishment, is of the best. We have heretofore published illustrations of the buildings, both exterior and interior views, and will now content ourselves with the following photos. The approach is through Heikostrasse, and on turning into the grounds one is charmed by the excellent garden effect in front of the main building. On an artistic bench, just before the main entrance, our photo was taken. Unfortunately, Dr. Albert

Steche, who is a member of the Saxon parliament, was busily engaged in Leipzig and could not join the party. Mr. F. E. Toennies is connected with the firm Heine & Co., New York, and his presence certainly made us feel at home.



F. E. TOENNIES.



A. DUFOUR-FERONCE.
DR. OTTO LAMPE.
of E. Sachsse & Co.

Our reception at the works of Schimmel & Co., at Miltitz, near Leipzig, was no less hearty. Mr. Johannes Fritzsche conducted us through the various buildings and we were indeed impressed by the thoroughness of design and equipment, characteristically German, of the entire plant. The distillation of sandalwood oil is here an important factor, as with Heine & Co., and considerable attention is paid to rose, wormwood and angelica. These last three are distilled from plants



JOHANNES FRITZSCHE AND CARL FRITZSCHE.

raised on Schimmel & Co.'s plantations near the factory, and while returning to Leipzig we passed their large fields, only wormwood and angelica being still in bloom.

The members of the firm of E. Sachsse & Co., in Leipzig (represented here by Magnus, Mabée & Reynard, New York) favored us with an equally cordial reception, but because of the unpropitious hour of our visit (late Saturday afternoon) our inspection of the plant was superficial.

An evening train took us to Mainz, where we embarked on a Rhine steamer and sailed down that river rich in legend and history, and famed for its castle ruins. Landing at Cologne, we entrained for Paris where we had for our object a brief study of Parisian perfumers' sales methods, as well as to visit raw material factories. A partial result of the first intention appears in an editorial article in this issue.

We were met at our hotel by Mr. Charles Zwick, of the firm Justin Dupont, and escorted to M. Dupont's plant at Argenteuil, on the Seine, some ten or twelve miles from Paris. M. Dupont received us graciously, and to our surprise and pleasure we met there also Mr. G. Laffitte, of Roure-Bertrand Fils, an old friend. M. Dupont is a Parisian in the true and well-meaning sense of the term, intensely interested in his work and devoted to the absorbing features of research chem-

Our arrival in London put an end to photographs, for although the weather seemed to us abominable, our friends, who are evidently reconciled to the climate, declared the weather to be fine, because there was no rain.

Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons received us most cordially, and to meet again Mr. Kenneth C. Allen, whose acquaintance we formed here, was indeed a pleasure.

"Allen's" herb farms and distillery are situated at Long Melford, Suffolk, only the offices and drug mills being in London. Allen's specialty, sweet oil of almond is pressed at the mills, and we count it a privilege to have been shown this interesting process, involving as it does, several features used exclusively, we were told, by Stafford Allen & Sons.

At the works of W. J. Bush & Son, Ltd., we were received by Mr. James M. Bush, who conducted us



G. LAFFITTE, JUSTIN DUPONT, AND CHAS. ZWICK.



A. MASCHMEYER, JR.



MAURICE SIMON.

istry. Because of his high standing as a chemist he was appointed Recorder of the Section of Essential Oils of the Congress for the Repression of Frauds at Geneva (1908) and Paris (1909). He is instructor in Essential Oils and Perfumery at L'Ecole de Physic et de Chimie Industrielles, Paris, and the author of several important books.

We had also the pleasure of meeting in Paris Mr. A. Brickenstock, a manufacturer of synthetic perfume materials, who has just appointed the Ducas Chemical Co., of New York, his American agents.

Mr. George Valois, of the firm Antoine Chiris, was kind enough to add the pleasure of our stay in the French Capital, and we hope to have the privilege of inspecting the factory, at Grasse, on our next trip.

To Messrs. Salle & Co. (represented there by Ungerer & Co., New York) we are also indebted for their courtesy.

Mr. Maurice Simon is recognized the world over as an important factor in Bourbon vanilla beans. He has extensive plantations on Moheli Island, in the Comoro group near Madagascar.

From Paris our journey led to Amsterdam, where a pleasant day was spent with Mr. A. Maschmeyer, Jr. A trip through the waterways of the city afforded an excellent idea of the beautiful city and its environs. Mr. Maschmeyer's plant for the manufacture of synthetics is situated in Omfal, a suburb of Amsterdam, and is now undergoing considerable enlargement.

through the extensive plant. The distillation of many essential oils and the manufacture of many synthetic products on such a scale calls for an elaborate equipment; larger, in fact, than we had even conjectured from the reports we had received.

A pleasing feature of the London visit was a meeting with Messrs. E. J. Parry and J. C. Umney, both noted analytical chemists, the latter being also managing director of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., and editor of *The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*. Mr. Parry is well known to our readers as the author of the "Chemistry of Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes" (now in its second edition), and of the series of articles now appearing in this journal.

We had the good fortune to meet again Mr. Theodore Shipkoff, of Kazanlik, Bulgaria, the well-known exporter of otto of rose. Mr. Shipkoff was detained in London by his inability to secure passage to America, but we hope to see him here again before long.

This trip, though somewhat hurried, has been a revelation in many respects, and our attempt to digest our impressions and to pick up the loose threads again is responsible for the week's delays in the publication of this issue.

We extend, again, our thanks to our hosts and trust to see them again before many years elapse. Before repeating this trip, however, it is our purpose to visit the Alpes Maritimes section of France, and Switzerland.

ESSENTIAL OILS IN THE PHARMACOPOEIA.

By PAUL JEANCARD AND CONRAD SATIE.

(Concluded from August.)

IV. DETERMINATION OF THE CONSTANTS OF ESSENTIAL OILS.

A. *Physical Constants.*—The principal physical constants to be found in order to determine an essential oil are: Specific gravity, optical rotation, and the solubility in dilute alcohol. In certain oils it is advisable, besides this, to find the point of congelation and sometimes the point of fusion.

Generally the specific gravity is determined directly at 15 degs. Cent. referred to that temperature by the aid of a co-efficient; the solubility is often determined at 20 degs. Cent.; the optical rotation of lemon and orange at 20 degs. Cent. In its eighth edition the United States Pharmacopœia directs that all these determinations be affected at 20 degs. but preserves the ancient tables established at 15 degs. Cent., alcoholic strength 66.

On the subject of pharmacopœial directions relative to the determination of physical constants we would insist on the following points:

(1) Adopt for each oil in particular or for all the oils in general, a coefficient, permitting of reduction to the basic temperature adopted, the determination of the specific gravity made between 10 degs. and 15 degs.

(2) Indicate for lemon and orange a coefficient permitting of a reduction to 20 degs. Cent. of the optical rotation determined between 10 degs. and 30 degs.

(3) Suppress the figures relative to the solubility of essential oils in bisulphide of carbon, chloroform, etc., which are of no utility.

(4) For the solubility in dilute alcohol: Indicate the solubility in three alcohols differing successively by 5 degs. The following table shows the advantage of determining the solubilities in this manner over that employed by the United States Pharmacopœia.

		Solubilities as given by				
		U. S. Pharmacopœia,		Jeancard & Satie.		
		Alcohol 95°	Alcohol 70°	Alcohol 70°	Alcohol 65°	Alcohol 60°
Bitter	in all pro-					
almond	..... portions	1	1 to 1.5	1.5 to 2	2 to 2.5	
Clove	.....	1	2	1 to 1.5	1.5 to 2	2 to 5
Cassia	.....	1	2	2	3 to 5	10 to 20
Eugenol	..... in all pro-					
	portions	2	1	1.5	2	

B. *Chemical Constants.*—The United States Pharmacopœia adopts the atomic weights of the series having a base $H=1$, proposed in 1904 by the International Commission. It is a great mistake for a Pharmacopœia, the authority of which is of 10 years' duration, to thus present particular values which in reality are susceptible of being modified each year. The Pharmacopœia would have done better to have followed the same method as that obtaining in the French Pharmacopœia of 1909, taking the mean value (which it may be said are the classical ones), as per the following:

$H=1$, $O=16$, $S=32$; $K=39$, $Ag=108$.

The commission which compiled the eighth edition had in 1904 the choice between two series of values of atomic weights; those of base $H=1$ and those of base $O=16$. Here are some numbers of the series for the year 1904:

H	O	S	K	Ag	I
1.	15.88	31.83	38.86	107.12	125.90
1.008	16.	32.06	39.15	107.93	126.85

Differences 0.23 0.29 0.81 0.95

In its report for 1906 the International Committee on Atomic Weights expresses itself thus: "Conforming to a wish expressed by a majority of the General Committee, we recommend that the atomic weights determined with reference to oxygen shall be official. The private opinions of the members of the International Committee of Atomic Weights are subordinated to the wishes of the majority, and the table of atomic weights referred to hydrogen as a base, will not be made part of our report." Thus the Eighth American Edition became official on Sept. 1, 1905, and on Jan. 1, 1906, only the series of atomic weights based on $O=16$ was considered official by the International Committee. As to what should be laid down by the Pharmacopœia relative to the determination of chemical constants, we emphasize again the following points:

(1) Describe once and for all at the head of the chapter on essential oils, the general methods to apply to the following determination: Acidity, index of saponification, before and after acetylation, products soluble in bisulfite and in soda.

(2) Indicate for each of these determinations the approximation with which the figures can be guaranteed.

(3) Suppress all matter, as to proportions which lack exactness, and of uncertain determination, as that of citral in lemon, cineol in eucalyptus, etc.

(4) When a determination is susceptible but of giving the sum of the constituents of the same chemical function contained in the essential oil, do not indicate the percentage but give the numbers furnished by the determination itself. Example:

Lavender—Index of saponification 89, should be 31.15% of ethers and not 31.15% of linalyl acetate.

Thyme—Products soluble in soda 20%, should be 20% phenols and not 20% of thymol.

Rosemary—Index of saponification 10, should be 3.5% of ethers and not 3.5% bornyl acetate.

Rosemary—Index of saponification after acetylation, 35, should be 9.88% of total alcohols and not 9.88% of borneol.

(5) Suppression of the color reactions which have neither scientific nor practical value and which are still seen in recent editions of various pharmacopœias.

V. HOW ESSENTIAL OILS SHOULD BE GROUPED IN A PHARMACOPOEIA.

We will recapitulate the ideas which have been expressed on the preceding pages in showing what should be the order adopted for essential oils in a pharmacopœia.

Supposing that the pharmacopœia adopts the alphabetic order for the sequence of its contents, all the essential oils will be found grouped under O or under E (if one calls them essences). The Congress of Geneva for the Repression of Frauds adopted the name essential oils with the following definition: "The essential oils are exclusively the product of the extraction of aromatic principals contained in the original vegetable substances, of which they carry the names."

Under the head of "Essential Oils" the following generalities should be found:

- (1) Preservation of Essential Oils.
- (2) Determination of Physical Constants.
 - (a) Specific gravity.
 - (b) Optical rotation.
 - (c) Solubility in dilute alcohol.
 - (d) Congealing point.
- (3) Determination of chemical constants.
 - (a) Titrated liquors.
 - (b) Acidity—
 - (1) Proportion in the essence in general.
 - (2) Proportion of hydrocyanic acid in bitter almond and water of laurel cherry.
 - (c) Indexes of saponification before and after saponification.
 - (d) Products soluble in soda.
 - (e) Products soluble in bisulfite.

For the determination of constants which are common to other products cited by the pharmacopœia it suffices to refer to the method at that part of the book where it is described in all of its details.

After the general information all the oils which are official or considered as such should be grouped in a table similar to the one at the end of this article.

In this tabulation—

(1) Specific gravities are given for a temperature of 15°. Determinations made at any temperature between 10° and 30° can be referred to 15° by means of the coefficient 0.0007 per degree.

(2) The optical rotations are, by convention, understood to be for the D ray, through a thickness of 100 mm. For lemon and orange the coefficients proposed by Schimmel are to be employed for referring the determinations to 20°.

(3) The numbers to the solubilities are the number of volumes of a dilute alcohol necessary to dissolve one volume of oil.

CONCLUSIONS.

In this article we have, with reference to essential oils, examined and discussed the principles upon which a modern pharmacopœia is founded. These principles show that the last fourteen pharmacopœias compiled (1902 to 1909) present the same faults, *i. e.*, lack of homogeneity and precision, abuse of inexact values and immoderate use of barbarous and useless Latin. The transformation of all this is imperative, from our point of view; the form which has been in vogue up to now should be altered in conformity with the recent progress of science and industry.

We conclude by proposing a grouping of official essential oils in a tabulation, giving all the necessary information. We will shortly complete this table and will then bring forward in its entirety our plea for a scientific pharmacopœia; if we thus can aid to make the future editions less archaic and the information they contain more systematic and of greater utility and reliability in combating the frauds of all sorts in our industry, the same will be a source of great satisfaction to us.

English.	German.	French.	Botanical name of plant.	Family.	Part of plant treated.	Spec. Gr.	Optical Rotation	Solubility. Alcoh.	Degree of Alcoh.	Indexes of Saponification. Before After Acetylation.	Constituents and Remarks.
Oil of Bitter Almond	Bitter mandel	Amandes amères	<i>Amygdalus Communis L.</i>	Rosacea	Almonds freed of oil	1.045 to 1.065	0	1 to 1.3	70 to 80		Contains 2 to 6% hydrocyanic acid. Look for chlorine.
Oil of Anise	Anisol	Anis	<i>Pimpinella Anisum L.</i>	Umbelliferae	fruit	0.990 to 1.000	feebly levogyrate	2.5 to 3	90		Freezing point at least +15°.
Oil of Spicle	Spikol	Aspic	<i>Lavandula Spica L.</i>	Labiatae	Entire flowering plant	0.900 to 0.920	0 to +10°	2 to 5	70 to 80		Some oil is little or not soluble in alcohol at 60°.
Star Anise	Stern Anisol	Badiane	<i>Illicium Verum L.</i>	Magnoliferae	fruits	0.980 to 1.000	feebly levogyrate	3 to 5	60		
Oil of Bergamot	Bergamotöl	Bergamote	<i>Citrus bergamia Risso</i>	Aurantiferae	Expression of fresh peels	0.881 to 0.886	+10° to +25°	0.5 to 1	80 to 85		Composition—Esters, at least 35%; Bergapten about 5%.
Oil of Linaleol	Linaleöl	Linolol	?	Burseraceae	Wood	0.870 to 0.890	-8° to -15°	about 2 to 4	70 to 80		About 85 to 90% of Linaleol.
Oil of Cassia	Cassiol	Cannelle de Chine	<i>Cinnamomum Cassia Blum</i>	Lauriferae	Leaves	1.055 to 1.070	feebly active	1 to 2	80 to 85		Contains aldehyde, at least 80%.
Oil of Cloves	Nelkenöl	Citronelle	<i>Caryophyllus aromaticus L.</i>	Myrtaceae	Closed buds	1.050 to 1.065	feebly active	1 to 2	70 to 80		Contains Eugenol at least 80%.



STORAX

By ERNEST J. PARRY, B. Sc., F. C. S.



This aromatic balsam, which is used to a very considerable extent in certain branches of perfumery, is subject at times to a good deal of adulteration. True storax, or liquid storax is the product of either *hipridambar orientalis* (Asia Minor) or *hipridambar styraciflua* (America). The product known as "Stryax calamitus" is either the ground bark of the tree from which much of the balsam has been expressed, or it is the balsam itself thickened to a coarse powdery condition with sawdust or some similar inert substance.

There is an interesting account of the method which was used 70 years ago in Asia Minor for the preparation of this product, to be found in the Pharmaceutische Central-Blatt of the year 1840 (p. 11). Dealing with the tree, the writer states that at the flowering season it fills the air with a delightful vanilla-like perfume. At the season of the collection of the bark and gray branches the natives make longitudinal incisions and separate the pieces of bark from the stem in the form of long narrow strips. These pieces stick together and are then pressed in warm presses. If adulteration was detected (with turpentine) the unfortunate adulterator suffered the penalty of death.

So one wishing to get the best value from storax would think of buying the variety above mentioned under the name of "Stryax calamitus," which is of course merely a very low grade quasi-adulterated storax. But there are plenty of people who imagine that it is a pure article and use it as such. As a matter of fact, the following figures represent average samples of this reduced balsam, which I have examined during the past few years:

True Resin.	Water Soluble Extractives.	Woody Fiber.
31.8	18.6	28.5
46.5	16.2	21.9
50.8	12.2	22.1
41.6	16.6	23.5
39.5	15.9	21.8
40.8	16.2	23.0

So that is well under half the actual value of the pure balsam.

The usual adulterants of liquid storax are fatty oils or cheap resinous matter, or mixtures of both.

Storax contains the following well defined constituents:

1. Styrol, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH=CH_2$
2. Cinnamic acid, $C_6H_5 \cdot (CH):(CH)COOH$
3. Styracin (cinnamyl cinnamate), $C_6H_5 \cdot O_2 \cdot C_6H_5$
4. Phenyl-propyl cinnamate, $C_6H_5 \cdot O_2 \cdot CH:CH \cdot C_6H_5$
5. Ethyl cinnamate, $C_6H_5 \cdot O_2 \cdot C_2H_5$
6. Vanillin and ethyl vanillin.
7. Alpha- and beta-storesin, $C_{30}H_{50}(O_4)$

and various other bodies which have not been very well characterized.

In the examination of storax, the following determinations should be made: Specific gravity; acid value;

ester value; saponification value; moisture; mineral matter; resin, etc., soluble in alcohol; amount soluble in petroleum spirit. Special methods may be necessary in certain cases where adulteration is suspected.

The following figures represent the analyses of a number of typical samples of undoubted authenticity. The water is, of course, not included in the amount dissolved by alcohol.

	Sp. gravity at 50.	Acid Value.	Ester Value.	Saponification Value.	Water.	Ash.	Soluble in Alcohol.	Soluble in Petroleum.
1.	1.110	54	61	115	17.5	0.8	64	14.0
2.	1.122	62	78	140	21.6	1.1	66	11.1
3.	1.125	60	81	141	16.0	0.6	61	—
4.	1.116	71	59	130	15.8	0.5	59.5	—
5.	—	68	61	129	26.4	0.65	—	12.5
6.	—	79	72	151	21.2	0.70	—	—
7.	—	71	60	131	19.7	0.86	69	10.8
8.	1.126	66	55	121	—	—	71	14.0
9.	1.119	68	61	129	—	—	68.5	—
10.	—	62	74	136	18.5	0.75	7.2	—
11.	1.118	73	89	162	20.8	0.91	7.0	11.9
12.	1.108	78	78	156	22.0	0.80	69.6	14.2

The most extraordinary figures have been published for this balsam, but in the writer's opinion many of these have been obtained on samples labeled storax, but which, in fact, must have been poorly adulterated. For example, the following values have been published:

Observer.	Acid Value	Ester Value.	Saponification Value.
Beckents & Brüche...	68-93	112-153	180-222
Kremel*	47.6	31.9	79.5
E. Dieterich	37.2-96.7	74.6-168	134.6-249
K. Dieterich	57.5-59.4	—	—
Evers	52.2-56.7	173.5-184.2	230.2-236.4

Karl Dieterich's Later Results.

	Authentic Samples	Commercial Samples
Water	26.21- 40.97%	19.58- 31.95%
Ash	0.5 - 0.92	0.24- 3.64
Alcohol soluble.....	57.14- 65.49	64.90- 77.17
Acid value	50.38- 70.70	38.22- 72.29
Ester value.....	35.42- 74.43	47.81-110.03
Saponification value	104.67-135.36	111.89-187.76

The following list of solubilities is due to E. Dieterich:

In 90% alcohol.....	56.14-84.00%
Acetic ether	69.40-73.60
Chloroform	69.20-72.60
Ether	65.80-82.80
Benzene	64.80-74.80

* This sample was admittedly adulterated with turpentine. Karl Dieterich has, later, published the following figures for a number of authentic, and some commercial, samples. His results are in close agreement with those of the writer, and make it very probable that many of the earlier values recorded are, as supported alone, the results of analyses from adulterated samples.

Turpentine	54.40-57.80
Carbon bisulphide.....	62.30-67.80
Petroleum spirit.....	15.00-19.40

(T. D. 30864—G. A. 7081.)

Soap, medicinal or medicated.

1. Soap containing salts having medicinal properties: Soap dealt in as a medicinal soap, and containing among its component ingredients natural salts having medicinal and curative properties, is dutiable under the provision in paragraph 69, tariff act of 1909, for medicinal or medicated soaps, and not as fancy or perfumed toilet soap under the same paragraph.

2. Evidence—Affidavit:

An affidavit containing facts not procurable in any other manner, although not the best evidence, is entitled to consideration.

United States General Appraisers, New York, August 4, 1910.

In the matter of protest 414598 of S. Melon & Co., against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of San Juan.

Before Board 1 (Sharretts, McClelland, and Chamberlain, General Appraisers; McClelland, G. A. absent).

Sharretts, General Appraiser: This protest covers certain soap imported from Spain and entered for consumption at the port of San Juan, P. R., February 28, 1910. Duty was assessed thereon at 50 per cent. ad valorem, the rate provided in paragraph 69 of the tariff act of 1909 for fancy or perfumed toilet soap. Against this assessment the importers duly protested, claiming the merchandise to be dutiable under the same paragraph at 20 cents per pound as medicinal or medicated soap. On behalf of the United States the chemist in charge of the laboratory connected with the appraiser's department at the port of New York reported that analysis of the soap in question discloses "no evidence of medication." For the importers there was submitted an unverified statement by Rafael Del Valle Sarraga, B.Sc., Ph.C. at San Juan, P. R., a graduate of the University of Michigan, to the effect that "from analysis it was found that the said soap can be considered medicinal." Discarding this statement as legally incompetent, there were two witnesses of high standing who testified that they were familiar with the soap in question in Spain and to their knowledge it had medicinal properties and was known in the country of exportation as a medicated soap. There was also submitted an affidavit from the maker giving the ingredients of the soap, which shows that certain natural salts having medicinal and curative properties were employed. Although an affidavit may not be the best evidence, it is entitled to considerable weight when the affiant is the only person competent to give the exact formula for the production of a particular commodity and whose foreign residence and other conditions preclude the possibility of obtaining such information in any manner except by an affidavit.

We are clearly of the opinion that the weight of the evidence proves that the merchandise in question is medicated or medicinal soap, and we so find. The protest is therefore sustained, the collector's decision being reversed.

Mixtures of fatty oils, such as castor oil or olive oil, with ordinary turpentine resin are frequently made to have acid and ester values very close to those of genuine storax, since resin has a very high acid value and practically no ester value, while fatty oils are nearly free from acids but have a very high ester value. The solubility in alcohol does not give very useful results in certain cases, since the fatty oil, although but little soluble in alcohol by itself, is practically dissolved in the alcoholic solution of the balsam. As a rule the presence of resin is indicated by a high amount of matter soluble in petroleum spirit; and if the petroleum spirit extract be obtained it will have a high acid value, due to the solubility of the resin in the petroleum spirit.

The following table of results is due to K. Dieterich, and is presumed to indicate the effects of certain adulterants on the analytical values obtained.

Pure Storax with—	Acid value.	Ester value.	Saponification value.
20% olive oil.....	53.65	72.98	126.63
30% " ".....	53.08	78.34	131.42
20% castor oil.....	57.21	66.84	124.05
30% " ".....	51.31	79.88	131.19
20% crude turpentine (oleo resin)	78.40	29.53	107.93
30% crude turpentine (oleo resin)	84.40	23.01	107.05

It is however, very difficult to understand some of these results, since the ester values of olive and castor oil are almost identical; yet the addition of an extra 10 per cent. of the free oils—an increase from 20 to 30 per cent.—is quoted as carrying very different increases in the ester values. It may be taken, however, that, in general, a high acid value indicates the presence of resin, while high ester values indicate the presence of fatty oils.

Much more satisfactory results are obtained by the determination of the analytical values on the alcohol-extracted substance, as the results are then strictly comparative, and independent of the amount of adventitious matter, such as water and mechanical impurities.

TRADE MARK FOR REGISTRATION IN OUR BUREAU.

We have been petitioned to register the following trade mark. Any of our readers that have good reason to protest against the issuance of our Certificate of Registration under the common law, should communicate with us before Nov. 1, 1910.

The registration of trade marks in our Bureau will serve to establish the priority of the use of such trade marks in actual commerce by applicants.

LUXOLA

Serial No. 19. Sassafola Manufacturing Co., Inc., Elmira, N. Y. Filed Sept. 20, 1910. For a skin lotion.

THE EXPORTERS' OPPORTUNITY

By DR. W. P. WILSON, Director of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia

(Concluded from August.)

Now, there is another thing in which you might injure your own trade. It is a rather difficult thing to know the size of a house in South America. It has happened frequently down there that a dealer has quoted his wholesale list price promiscuously to different houses, and a big house, having made a sale to a house, finds that pretty soon this house is quoting the same price to a lot of dealers, and of course it kills your trade. Be perfectly sure, in quoting wholesale prices, that you know you are dealing with a large house that distributes to the smaller ones.

Now, in securing trade in South America, you cannot depend upon correspondence, you cannot depend on advertising, but if you want to really push your trade in that country you can get at it by a combination of correspondence and of advertising. One of the best methods is to find a good house, and get them to be your agents, and allow them something to advertise with. There has been a tremendous sale in South America, in certain places, of American goods, all due to one of these active salesmen who went down there. Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the manufacturers of "Sozodont," sent an agent down there, who distributed small samples and advertised and created a demand for his goods. He took the goods with him to establish a branch house.

In different South American countries there are special rules, and it is necessary to adhere strictly to the directions you get from the firm with which you correspond in that particular country with reference to the size of packages, method of putting them together, etc. In many cases goods are sent in large packages to these countries, and then repacked on arrival, to conform with the regulations. We will gladly give you detailed information covering any of these matters in which you may be interested.

In selling your goods in South America, you do not find drug stores there in the same way, which will handle all kind of things, as we have them here in this country. They are beginning in the large cities, like Rio and Buenos Aires, to handle all kinds of these things in the drug stores, but in most of the cities the trade is separated, and each store handles its own line. There are in Buenos Aires and in Cuba and various other Latin-American countries stores which are called Sideras, that means silk handlers, really, who handle ribbons and all delicate stuffs of that kind, perfumeries, fine soaps, and a great variety of things of that kind—and then there are Parfumerias, which handle especially soaps and perfumes. Then there is another kind of store called Quincallereas, which means that they handle small desk sets, ink wells, penholders,

bisque figures, soaps and perfumeries. Sometimes it is a difficult thing to find where your goods are going and how they are going to be handled. Of course, you must have a local agent who will keep track of your goods. We have found that to be very necessary. They will relieve you of any question of the reliability of the house to whom these goods are sold. It will also relieve you of all the trouble of invoicing and shipping and everything of that kind, everything that is necessary to comply with the Consular regulations, and in many cases the commission houses will assist you in advertising your goods and do it well.

Mr. Wilson then gave the following statistics regarding tariffs and exports and imports of perfumes, as relating to the States and countries mentioned.

TARIFF INTO UNITED STATES.

Perfumery, alcoholic, former duty, 60c. a pound and 50% ad valorem; increased 5% ad valorem.

Articles of perfumery, not specially mentioned, 60% ad valorem; increased 10% ad valorem.

Eau de Cologne, 60c. per pound and 50% ad valorem; increased 5% ad valorem.

Ground perfumery, 60% ad valorem; increased 10% ad valorem.

Non-alcoholic perfumery, 60% ad valorem; no increase.

Cut perfumery bottles, 60% ad valorem; no increase.

Fancy or perfumed soaps, present duty 50% ad valorem.

Essential oils, present duty 25% ad valorem.

PERFUMERY PROPER.

Exports from the United States, fiscal year of 1908:		
To Canada		\$124,000
South America		118,000
Asia		100,000
Great Britain		69,000
Continental Europe		46,000
Australasia		39,000
Central America		38,000
West Indies		35,000
Africa		18,000
Mexico		17,000
Total		\$604,000

Imports of perfumery into Brazil, Argentine and Mexico:

Brazil.		Imports.	
	1907.	370,956 kilos	\$1,157,600
	1908.	282,291 "	841,000
From France	210,981	"	639,000
" Great Britain	12,986	"	27,000
" United States	26,695	"	45,600
" Germany	24,980	"	46,000
" All other	15,649	"	

Argentina.	Imports.		
1909.	11,176 cases	1,108,151	
1908.	9,348 "	1,007,373	
From France		758,831	
" Great Britain		150,052	
" Germany		45,230	
" United States		11,364	
" Italy		32,648	
" All other		9,248	

Mexico.	Imports.		
1907-108	241,657 kilos	312,695	
From France	150,153 "	209,081	
" Great Britain	3,838 "	4,218	
" Germany	36,829 "	40,053	
" United States	47,005 "	55,212	

Imports and exports of Germany, France and the United States:

Germany.	1909.	1909.
	Imports.	Exports.
Volatile, orange, citron, etc.	\$ 250,000	\$ 82,000
Essential oils, anise seed, attar of rose, etc.	1,717,000	1,565,000
Vanillon, heliotropine, etc.	40,000	1,130,000
Perfumed greases, pomades, etc.	140,000	172,000
Perfumes	85,000	119,000
Cosmetics, cologne water, etc.		721,000
Perfumed waters		240,000
Not containing ether or alcohol	12,000	26,000
Perfumed powder	164,000	272,000
	\$2,408,000	\$4,327,000

France.	1909.	1909.
	Imports.	Exports.
Volatile or essential oils:		
Perfumery, alcoholic	\$ 29,000	\$1,930,000
Perfumery, nonalcoholic	44,390	1,408,000
	\$ 73,390	\$3,338,000

United States.	1909. (fiscal)	1909.
	Imports.	Exports.
Perfumeries, cosmetics and toilet preparations	\$1,360,000	\$ 789,000
Lemon	92,417	
All other	2,531,000	
Peppermint		236,294
All other		301,947

Duties on perfumery into foreign countries:	
Argentina	50% ad valorem
Brazil	60% "
Chile	60% "
Peru	40% "

Bolivia, not specially mentioned, so probably pays duty of 45% ad valorem.

Columbia, \$1.50 gold per kilogram gross weight.
Venezuela, 25c. per kilogram, gross weight.
Mexico, 62c. per kilogram, legal weight (weight of package less outside packing case).
Canada, alcoholic, 50% ad valorem; non-alcoholic, 35% ad valorem.

WHAT THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM CAN DO TO ASSIST EXPORTERS OF PERFUMERY.

- I. Supply information as to amount of import in any country and the approximate volume of trade.
- II. Give information regarding the particular requirements, local demands and present competition.
- III. Place manufacturers in direct communication with responsible importing houses or with the general retail and wholesale trade.
- IV. Tell how to pack and how to ship.
- V. Give the duties, port regulations, shipping rates, etc.
- VI. Assist manufacturers to secure energetic and responsible agents.

VII. Advise as to the best points at which to establish agencies and what territory may be covered from each central point.

VIII. Translate correspondence both into or from foreign languages.

IX. Give wide publicity to the name of the manufacturer and his goods through the several publications issued by the Commercial Museum and through occasional printed and typewritten lists sent out to exporting houses abroad.

We publish a monthly bulletin, in which we put information concerning all the latest developments of American interests in the Latin-American countries.

I extend an invitation to any gentleman present when they come to Philadelphia. If you want any information of any kind, we shall be glad to have you apply for it. All the specimens in the museum, our library, and everything that is there, and everybody in our city, or in the State, or in any other city or State, is welcome to come and use it, and we will be glad to look up information on any question in which you may be interested.

COSMETIC SOAP.

In the complete specification of his British patent No. 23,111 of 1909, Dr. E. Weyner, of 35 Jozsef Korut-Korut, Budapest, Hungary, declares his invention to be described by the following statement: It is known that bismuth compounds, that is to say, both organic and inorganic compounds, exert a favorable action upon the skin. This property of bismuth compounds is utilized in accordance with the present invention for the manufacture of a soap which acts not only as a cleansing agent, but also as a cosmetic agent for nourishing the skin. It is advantageous to add the raw materials required for forming the soap to the bismuth compounds before the saponification is completed, that is to say at a period at which the mass is in a favorable condition to receive the added materials. The following is an example of the manufacture of a cosmetic soap in accordance with the present invention. 50 kg. of cocoanut oil (Cochin, Ceylon or copra oil) are heated to 50 deg. C. and intimately mixed with 3 kg. of adeps lanae. As soon as the temperature of the mass has fallen to 32 deg. C. it is mixed with 25 kg. of soda lye at 38 deg. Baume, which are supplied in a thin jet while continuously stirring. When the mass has become sufficiently thick and transparent the bismuth compounds and the scent are added, and the mass intimately mixed. With the quantitative proportions given above an addition of 1 kg. of basic nitrate of bismuth (magisterium bismuthi) or the like quantity of basic bismuth gallate ($C_7H_5O_2Bi + 2H_2O$) and likewise 160 g. of lavender oil, 40 g. of terpinol, 40 g. of bergamot oil and 10 g. of patchouli oil is suitable. The mass is then poured into a tin mold and covered with cloths for retaining the heat. When the temperature, which owing to the saponification has risen to approximately 80 deg. C., has fallen to the normal indoors temperature, the soap mass is thoroughly kneaded and subjected to the usual treatments.

"How do you like the oatmeal soap?" inquired the barber.

"Seems nourishing," replied the customer, "but I've had my breakfast."

TRADE NOTES

Dr. T. M. Sayman, St. Louis, has bought, through the F. M. Sayman Realty and Investment Co., the property at 2113-15-17-19 Franklin avenue; \$75,000 will be spent in erecting a six-story structure.

In a recent issue we published a short report of the incorporation, Lazell, Perfumer. We are now able to give full particulars as to the personnel of the company, and thus to answer many of the queries that have been addressed to us.



F. NEWTON CARPENTER.

On Aug. 15 last the interests of Mr. Henry Dalley and others were disposed of to Messrs. B. H. Tobey and Fred. Booth, treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the Firth Carpet Co. They are unusually successful business men, and the value of their business advice will be great. The actual management of the business will be in the hands of Mr. F. Newton Carpenter, as sales manager, and Mr. H. D. Goring, in charge of manufacturing, both of whom are interested in the business as well. The business was established in 1839, and in 1890 Mr. Carpenter became connected with it. He is secretary of the corporation, and the management of the sales department will be entirely in his hands.



H. D. GORING.

Mr. Goring is a graduate in chemistry of Columbia University, New York (1906), and has had practical experience during the past four years in the manufacture of high-grade perfumes and toilet preparations. He is vice-president of the company, and will have a free hand in the production of the goods.

The company has a splendid reputation, and with the new blood, capital, and progressive methods, there is no reason why its growth should not exceed even the well-founded hopes of its owners.

The factory and sales headquarters are still located at 12 Duane street, New York, but plans are already in the course of preparation for the building of a much larger factory.

Mr. A. H. Windett, of Samuel Samuels & Co., Ltd., Yokohama, Japan, arrived in New York recently. His firm, as well as Messrs. Givaudan and Bertrand Freres, are represented here by Rockhill & Vietor, New York.

We have had the idea that since the "death" of Sunny Jim, and the passing of Spotless Town, the use of "rhyme" in advertising had ceased. In a theater programme we found the following gem extolling the merits of Dr. Leichner's Fett Powder:

Fett Powder is the finest and best ever made. Every Artiste loves it, 'tis of the highest grade. The Actresses of eminence pronounce it the best. Therefore, Leichner's Fett Powder you ought to test. Perhaps your druggist has it right on hand. Of course, if not, some one else, you understand. We are the Sole Agents for U. S., as you can see. Don't forget it, it is the supremest that can be. Each actress and singer proclaim it best of all. Remember in Summer, Winter, Spring or Fall.

Mr. Robert Emmett Desmond resigned from the Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company, St. Louis, about a month or so ago. He was then secretary and general manager. In December, 1899, Mr. Desmond entered the company's employ as purchasing agent, and three months later was made general manager. In 1906 he was elected secretary. No small part of the credit for the growth of the company's business is due to Mr. Desmond's efforts, and the record he thus made has established him among the leaders in this industry.

ROBERT EMMETT DESMOND.

Mr. Desmond is now taking a much needed vacation, and expects to call on his New York friends in the course of the next few weeks.

Mr. Ferdinand Weber, of George Lueders & Co., New York, returned on Sept. 24 on the *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*, having spent three months abroad with his family.

Mr. Edward I. Lowell, of Hymes Brothers Company, 235 Pearl street, New York is making a business trip through the South.

Mr. Harry E. Gavitt, manager of the W. W. Gavitt Co., Topeka, Kan., was in New York early this month.

Mr. H. Leslie Meeker, chemist for the C. S. Morey Mercantile Co., Denver, Col., was in New York during the first two weeks of this month buying vanilla beans and essential oils. Mr. Meeker is the inventor of a new type of still for the manufacture of vanilla extract. Application has been made for a patent and the still will be placed on the market as soon as the patent will have been granted. The extract department of the Morey Company has been

greatly enlarged to accommodate the steady growth of the business.

Mr. G. Lafitte, of Roure Bertrand Fils, Grasse, arrived in New York Sept. 3 by *La Savoie*.

Mr. Emil Schlienger, of Bertrand Freres, Grasse, is due to arrive on *La Provence*, Oct. 1. Mr. Leon Givaudan, Geneva, will arrive on the same ship.

Mr. Max Iserman, of Van Dyk & Co., New York, left on the 26th inst. for a business trip through the Eastern States. His firm is making a specialty of synthetic rose products and in this issue directs attention to rose aldehyde C.

In a recent circular letter the Arabol Manufacturing Co., New York, says their "Tinnol solves the problem of making an adhesive that will make labels stick to tin. It works smoothly, the labels will not be soiled or disfigured, it is economical and it is a first class sticker."

John B. Ladd died at his home, 246 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Aug. 21, 1910, at the age of 71 years. He was born in Hamilton, N. Y., and came to New York while still a young man.

He became associated with Richard D. Young and the late Sturgis Coffin, establishing the firm of Young, Ladd & Coffin, which later became Ladd & Coffin. The business continued under this style till a few months ago, when Mr. Ladd retired and was succeeded by Wm. C. Price and Thomas J. Coffin.

Mr. Ladd had been seriously ill for several months. He was a member of the Union League, Tuxedo and Metropolitan clubs of New York, and the Rembrandt and Hamilton clubs of Brooklyn.



JOHN B. LADD.

William J. Peet, vice-president of the Peet Soap Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., was killed recently in an automobile accident.

Mr. Samuel Nevins, a well-known talc dealer of Philadelphia, died recently.

James Good, a Philadelphia manufacturer of medicinal soaps, died recently at the age of 82.

The Marquette Canton Co., 284-286 Pearl street, New York, was organized about a month ago to make concentrated perfumes, creams, etc. Mr. E. H. Faulkner, an experienced business man, is president, and Mr. F. P. Robbins is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Robbins brings a fund of experience to the business as he has been engaged in this line of work for several years. The initial adver-

tisement of the company appears in this issue and their catalogue, which we have received, should be of interest to all users of concentrates.

We have received reprints of "La Chimie des Parfums en 1909," and "Les Garanties de Pureté des Huiles Essentielles," by M. Paul Jeancard and M. Conrad Satie. These articles were originally contributed to the *Revue Générale de Chimie*, Paris. Messrs. Jeancard and Satie are of the well-known firm Jeancard Fils & Co., Cannes, France, M. Satie being chief chemist of their research laboratory.

We present herewith photos of two members of the staff of the National Aniline Chemical Co., New York. Mr. Charles H. Alker, manager of the essential oil department, entered this line of business in 1887, and about six years ago accepted his present position. At that time the National Aniline and Chemical Co. did not do a general business in essential oils and kindred products, but under Mr. Alker's guidance the department has been developed to its present standing and size. Mr. Alker's numerous friends in the trade will be glad to know that "Richard is himself again," as it were, for he has entirely recovered from his recent illness. He spent six weeks in the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania, and our photo, though it does not do justice to his still youthful appearance, gives some idea of his healthy and vigorous condition.



CHARLES H. ALKER.

Mr. Albert Geisenheimer is the European representative of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., with headquarters in Paris. He came here several weeks ago to consult with headquarters and will utilize this opportunity to visit the trade throughout the East and Middle West.



ALBERT GEISENHEIMER.

Fritzsche Brothers, New York, are offering Avolin, a new solvent for essential oils, synthetics, etc., used in the manufacture of perfumes, soap perfuming mixtures, etc. Avolin is the trade name of an ester of orthophthalic acid, and has been patented by Dr. C. O. Kleber, of the Clifton Chemical Laboratory, Clifton, N. J. The full specifications of this patent will be found on another page.

Mr. Arthur W. Goldstein, president of the Wilbert Company, Philadelphia, was a recent visitor to our sanctum. The Wilbert Co. is making rapid strides in the manufacture of toilet preparations.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

M. H. Fairchild Co., Chicago, to manufacture soaps; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Meredith H. Fairchild, Emil L. Fairchild.

Paul Westphal, New York, barber supplies and perfumery; capital, \$30,000. Incorporators: F. D. Shaw, A. Westphal, J. M. Honic, New York.

Sterizol Sales Co., Buffalo, N. Y. To manufacture toilet preparations; capital \$50,000. Directors: Wright R. Baker, Theodore B. Egbert, Gordon Turner and William J. Donovan, of Buffalo, and Meta C. Levey, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Russelline Soap Manufacturing Co., Newport News, Va. Capital \$100,000. Clifford Massenberg, president and treasurer; F. C. Russell, first vice-president; J. F. Lassiter, second vice-president; H. M. Wood, secretary.

Kalamazoo Soap Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. Capital \$5,000. Stockholders: W. S. Dewing, W. H. Maxwell and Mina F. Walton, all of Kalamazoo.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

STATE.

Kansas.—Bulletin of the State Board of Health, Aug., 1910:

No. 7674. Label, Dunham's Triple Concentrated Extract of Orange. Pure. Manufacturer, J. W. Dunham, Wichita, Kan. Orange oil, 4.4 per cent. This product is, therefore, adulterated and misbranded—adulterated because it does not contain 5 per cent. orange oil necessary to make a legal extract, and misbranded because it claims to be three times as strong and to be concentrated. It is a weak orange extract. Illegal.

Lemon Extract.

No. 2621. Imitation Lemon Flavor. Ingredients: Oil of lemon, 2.6 per cent.; water, 19.396 per cent.; alcohol, 78 per cent.; curcuma root, 0.004 per cent. Manufacturer, M. M. Fenner Company, Fredonia, N. Y. Illegal.

Upon analysis this sample is found to contain 2.45 per cent. of lemon oil, and is colored with turmeric. This is not an imitation lemon flavor, for "An imitation flavor is an uncolored solution consisting largely of artificial flavoring substances dissolved in ethyl alcohol of proper strength, is labeled as an imitation, and conforms in name to the flavor imitated" (Kansas standard), while in this product natural lemon oil is actually present; not, however, to the extent claimed on the label.

The product is an adulterated lemon extract, as it contains less than 5 per cent. lemon oil, less alcohol than is stated on the label, and is colored with turmeric, which is not stated on the label, and which makes it appear better than it really is.

A comparison of prices will also throw light on this product. Lemon extract No. 2673, reported in the May Bulletin, costs \$1.25 per dozen bottles of two ounces each, and contains 6.1 per cent. of lemon oil. No. 2621 above costs \$1 per dozen bottles of 1½ ounces each and contains 2.45 per cent. of lemon oil. Since 1½ ounces is three-fourths of 2 ounces, if No. 2621 is figured to a two-ounce basis it would cost \$1.33, as compared with No. 2673 at \$1.25. In addition, No. 2621 contains less than half as much oil, therefore less than half as much flavoring principle, as does No. 2673, and costs more.

People should learn that products that appear cheap are often more expensive than the high-grade article. One argument offered by manufacturers for putting out goods below the legal standard is that they have to manufacture for the poor man, but the above case shows that one cheaper product is really much more expensive, when flavoring power is considered, than is one of the high-grade flavoring extracts.

No. 2690. Same product as described under No. 2621. Same remarks, except lemon oil is 2.55 per cent. Illegal.

No. 2762. Label, Ext. Lemon. Contains 90 per cent. alcohol by volume. Manufacturer or jobber, Van Naita Drug Company, St. Joseph, Mo. Alcohol, 70.32 per cent.; oil of lemon, 1.05 per cent. This is adulterated and misbranded—adulterated, in that it does not contain 5 per cent. lemon oil necessary to make legal extract, and that it contains 20 per cent. added water over that declared on label; misbranded, in that it claims to be an extract of lemon containing 90 per cent. of alcohol, while it is not an extract of lemon and contains only 70 per cent. of alcohol. Illegal.

No. 7511. Label, Gladstone Brand Pure Food Flavoring Lemon. Manufacturer, The Gladstone Medicine Company, Sioux City, Iowa. Bought from medicine wagon. Oil of lemon, 4.7 per cent. Illegal.

No. 9062. Banner Brand Terpeneless Extract. Manufactured for Theo. Poehler Mercantile Company, Lawrence, Kan. Citral, 0.10 per cent. The standard for terpeneless extract of lemon is 0.20 per cent. citral. Illegal.

No. 9210. Two Oz. Full Measure American Beauty Brand Terpeneless One-half Strength Lemon Flavor, 40 per cent. Alcohol. Manufactured for Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Company, Kansas City, Mo. Citral, 0.05 per cent. This is only one-fourth strength. Illegal.

No. 2708. Label, Extract of Lemon Soluble. Contains alcohol 50 per cent., for preparation of syrup of lemon for soda fountain. Manufacturers, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Inspector's remarks: "Opened package, new goods." Analysis shows alcohol 42.86 per cent.; citral, 0.114 per cent.; colored with coal-tar dye. This is no extract of lemon soluble, but is a weak terpeneless extract of lemon and contains only a little over one-half the required content of citral to make a terpeneless extract of lemon, and contains less alcohol than is stated on label. Adulterated and misbranded. Illegal.

Lab. No. 2542, Insp. No. 2220. "Yo San Scalp Comb and Shampoo." Found to be a soap containing 2.19 per cent. of potassium carbonates. Perfumed with rose.

Lab. No. 3000, Insp. No. 1080. "Dr. Clifton's Brazilian Face Soap." A white vegetable-oil soap containing no insoluble matter. Ash, 17.28 per cent., practically all sodium carbonate.

Lab. No. 4520, Insp. No. 2720. "Ess. of Peppermint." Manufactured by Richardson Drug Company, Omaha, Neb. Alcohol declared by the manufacturer, 60 per cent. Found to contain 1.31 cc. of oil and 34.8 per cent. added water. Below standard. Adulterated.

Lab. No. 4545, Insp. No. 2745. "Jamaica Ginger Extract." Prepared by the Goodrich Drug Company, Omaha, Neb. Alcohol declared, 50 per cent. Preparation was put up for a flavoring extract. The Goodrich Company puts up a line of medicines "for western people, prepared especially for this climate." They are called the Nebraska Medicines, such as the Nebraska Corn Cure, etc. Jamaica ginger extract was found to contain 50 per cent. alcohol. Preparation was light-colored and not very pungent. Below standard.

FEDERAL.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 472.

Misbranding of Olive Oil.

On or about June 18, 1909, Swift & Co., a corporation of Chicago, Ill., shipped from the State of Illinois to the State of Massachusetts a consignment of a food product labeled "Specialta Olio di Prima Qualita." Samples from this shipment were procured and ana-

lyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was misbranded, in that the label quoted was false and misleading, because said preparation was not an oil of the first quality; that is to say, an olive oil for table use, but, on the contrary, was an artificial preparation consisting of cottonseed oil.

On March 19, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty to the above information, but subsequently withdrew said plea and substituted therefor a plea of nolo contendere. The case came on for hearing on May 24, 1910, and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 478.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Vanilla Extract.

On or about Aug. 3, 1907, the Ennis-Hanly-Blackburn Coffee Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri to the State of Kansas a consignment of a food product labeled "Golden Rod Brand Flavoring Extract Vanilla." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated, in that it consisted of a solution of vanilla and coumarin, colored in a manner to conceal the inferiority of said article, and further alleging the product to be misbranded, in that the label thereon was false and misleading and calculated and intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, as the product in question did not contain any appreciable extract of the vanilla bean but was merely an imitation of vanilla flavoring extract.

On May 28, 1909, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of prosecution.

This notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act, of June 30, 1906.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 480.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Extract.

On or about Aug. 19 and Oct. 15, 1908, Clark W. Earll, doing business as Earll Coffee Company, Kansas City, Mo., shipped from the State of Missouri to the State of Kansas two consignments of a food product labeled "Earll's Terpeneless Lemon Flavoring, Vegetable Coloring." Samples from these shipments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated, in that a liquid substance purporting to be terpeneless lemon flavoring with vegetable coloring had been mixed and packed with other substances so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the product, which said liquid substance had been artificially colored and stained in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed, and contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, methyl (wood) alcohol, which rendered such article injurious to health; and further alleging the product to be misbranded within the meaning of the act, in that its label, above set forth, represented it to be a "Terpeneless Lemon Flavoring, Vegetable Coloring," when, in truth and in fact, it was merely an imitation thereof, artificially colored, and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Terpeneless Lemon Flavoring, Vegetable Coloring," the bottles containing said product being labeled and marked so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On May 5, 1910, the case coming on for hearing, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution in the case of each of the above shipments.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 489.

Adulteration of Olive Oil.

On or about March 10, 1909, there were located on the wharves of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, Boston, Mass., two barrels of oil, labeled, respectively, "N 10" and "N 11," ordered and invoiced as olive oil, which had been shipped from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Massachusetts. The analysis of samples of this product made in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed it to be adulterated, in that it was offered for sale under the name of pure olive oil, whereas in truth and in fact cottonseed oil had been mixed in said barrels with olive oil, in the proportion of about seven parts of cottonseed oil and three parts of olive oil, and praying seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture of the product. Whereupon Ettore M. Garrasi, of Philadelphia, Pa., filed a claim as owner of said two barrels of oil, admitting said product to be adulterated but not so as to be deleterious to health, and praying that the product be delivered to him upon the filing of a bond to be approved by the court, conditioned that he should not sell or otherwise dispose of said product contrary to law.

The case coming on for hearing, the court entered its decree, finding the said two barrels of oil to be adulterated, but not so as to be deleterious to health, and ordering that upon the payment of the costs of libel proceedings and upon the execution and delivery of a bond in the sum of \$150, conditioned that said two barrels should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, said two barrels be delivered to the claimant. The claimant having paid the cost of proceeding and having executed and delivered a satisfactory bond in conformity with the terms of said decree, the two barrels of oil were delivered to him.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 505.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Oil.

On or about Dec. 16, 1909, O. J. Weeks, doing business as O. J. Weeks & Co., New York City, shipped from the State of New York to the State of Virginia a consignment of food product contained in a receptacle known as a "copper," labeled as follows: "From O. J. Weeks & Co., Manufacturers of Specialties for Bakers, Confectioners and Ice Cream Manufacturers, 216 Franklin St., New York City," there being no other inscription on said container, but the product being invoiced as "25 lbs. Copper Lemon Oil." Samples from the above shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the product was adulterated, in that a vegetable oil, known as sesame oil, had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the article; and further charging misbranding, in that it was sold under the distinctive name of another article, and was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

The case coming on for hearing, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$3.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 520.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Peach Extract.

On or about Jan. 13, 1910, E. R. Webster, doing business as E. R. Webster & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio to the State of Kentucky a box containing one dozen bottles of an alleged peach extract, said box being labeled: "One Dozen. Two ounce. Our best extract of peach. Guaranteed strictly pure. Unexcelled for flavor and strength. Manufactured by E. R. Webster & Co., Cincinnati."

Samples of this product were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was

adulterated, in that another substance, to wit, an imitation peach extract, had been substituted wholly for said article of food, to wit, peach extract, and in that said article of food was not peach extract, but an imitation thereof, and alleging the product to be misbranded, in that the label above set forth was false and misleading because the product was not an extract of peach, but an imitation of same, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of peach extract, when in fact it was only an imitation thereof.

On July 8, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the charges contained in the above information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 532.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Extract, Misbranding of Extract of Vanilla.

On or about July 20, 1907, the C. F. Sauer Company shipped from Richmond, Va., to Greensboro, N. C., a consignment of lemon extract and a consignment of vanilla extract. Samples of each product in these consignments were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the lemon extract was adulterated and misbranded, and that the vanilla extract was misbranded, in that it was labeled "Gold Medal Pure Concentrated Compound Extract of Vanilla, Standard Extract Company, New York. (Guaranty Clause) Serial No. 1614," indicating that it was manufactured and produced in the city of New York, when in truth and in fact it was manufactured and produced in the city of Richmond, Va. The second information charged the shipment of lemon extract aforesaid, and alleged in the first count that the product was adulterated, in that it was labeled "Gold Medal Pure Concentrated Extract of Lemon, Colored, Not Full Strength, Standard Extract Company, New York. (Guaranty Clause) Serial No. 1614," when in fact a solution containing but little oil of the lemon extract aforesaid, and alleged in the first so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in the second count of said information alleging that said product was misbranded, in that it was falsely branded "Standard Extract Company, New York," when in truth and in fact it was manufactured and produced in the city of Richmond, Va.

On April 8, 1909, the defendant, upon being arraigned on both informations, pleaded guilty to the charge of misbranding of both products and the court imposed a fine of \$25 in each case. The adulteration charge contained in the first count of the second information was nolle prossed.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 534.

Adulteration of Lemon Extract.

On or about Aug. 24, 1907, the Christian Brothers Company, a corporation, Richmond, Va., shipped from the State of Virginia to the State of North Carolina a consignment of a food product labeled: "Mammy's Favorite Extracts, Lemon, Made by Christian Bros. Co., Richmond, Va.," "Double Strength." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the product was adulterated, in that a solution containing but little lemon oil had been mixed and packed with said article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that the article had been colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

On April 8, 1909, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court suspended sentence.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 535.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Olive Oil.

On or about Aug. 19, 1909, Donato Maddaloni, of New York City, shipped from the State of New York to the State of New Jersey a consignment of a food product labeled: "Olio d'Olive, Soprafino di Sorrento, Marca Masaniello, Pure Olive Oil. This olive oil is imported and canned by Donato Maddaloni, N. Y., U. S. A." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the product was adulterated, in that there had been substituted in part for olive oil cottonseed oil to the extent of approximately 50 per cent. of the combined product, and further in that said product was artificially colored in such a manner as to conceal its inferiority, and charging the product to be misbranded, in that the label above set forth was false and misleading and tended to deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was pure olive oil, whereas in truth and in fact it was not olive oil, but olive oil mixed with a large proportion of cottonseed oil, and further in that said label indicated the product to be of foreign manufacture, to wit, a product of the Kingdom of Italy, when in truth and in fact it was in large part manufactured within the United States of America.

On May 23, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 536.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Extract of Lemon.

On or about May 1, 1907, Closset & Devers, a corporation, Portland, Ore., shipped from the State of Oregon, into the State of Washington, a consignment of a food product labeled "Devers' Golden West Triple Extract of Lemon." Samples from the above shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the product was adulterated, in that a valuable constituent of lemon extract as a food, to wit, lemon oil, had been abstracted therefrom, and that the said Closset & Devers, prior to the shipment of the lemon extract hereinbefore mentioned, and the introduction thereof into the State of Washington, as aforesaid, mixed therewith an unknown article which artificially colored the same, thereby concealing the inferiority thereof, and alleging that the product in question was misbranded in this, that the same contained no lemon oil, but was a terpeneless extract of lemon, and that the case in which said bottles were contained and the bottles containing said lemon extract were labeled as above set forth, the statement on said label being false and misleading and calculated and intended to represent purchasers of the same that lemon oil was a valuable ingredient and constituent thereof, when in truth and in fact said pretended lemon extract contained no lemon oil.

On May 5, 1909, defendant entered a plea of not guilty to the above information, but subsequently, on June 18, 1909, withdrew said plea of not guilty and entered its amended plea of guilty. Whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of prosecution.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 548.

Misbranding of Flavoring Extract (Vanilla).

On or about Nov. 24, 1909, the Ludlow-Robson Company, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, shipped from the State of Ohio to the State of Michigan, a consignment of food product labeled "Pennant Brand Flavoring Extracts. Imitation Vanilla Flavor, Pure vanilla 20.52, Vanillin 12.00, Coumarin 3.48, Sugar 8.00, Grain Alcohol 12.00, Water 44.00, Caramel color; Manufactured by the Ludlow-Robson Company, Toledo, Ohio. Guaranty Serial

No. 7310." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was misbranded, in that the label stated "Pure vanilla 20.52, Vanillin 12.00, Coumarin 3.48, Sugar 8.00, Grain Alcohol 12.00, Water 44.00, Caramel color," which statements were false and misleading in that they purported to state the ingredients of the product, whereas in fact it contained alcohol 8.04, vanillin 0.58, coumarin 0.05, and a small amount of vanilla resins.

On June 8, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 565.

Misbranding of Olive Oil.

On or about March 22, 1909, the Strohmeier & Arpe Company, a corporation, New York City, shipped from the State of New York to the State of Texas a consignment of food product labeled: "San Rocco brand Salad Oil, San Rocco Qualita Soprafina Marca, San Rocco (a compound) winter pressed cotton oil, flavored with pure Italian Olive Oil, packed in New York in compliance with the United States Pure Food Law, Olio, Marca, San Rocco."

Samples of this product were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was misbranded, in that the words "San Rocco Brand Salad Oil" in said label were in large and prominent type, and the words "(a compound) winter pressed cotton oil, flavored with pure Italian Olive Oil, packed in New York in compliance with the United States Pure Food Law" in said label were in small type and not likely to be seen by the purchaser, the product thus being labeled in such a way as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the article was olive oil, whereas in truth and in fact it was not olive oil, but cottonseed oil.

Whereupon the defendant appeared and filed a motion to quash the above information, which motion was granted by the court on June 13, 1910, on the ground that the label above expressed would not mislead anyone of ordinary intelligence.

Decisions of United States Circuit and District Courts and United States Courts of Appeals, adverse to the government, will not be considered final until acquiescence shall have been published.

JAPANESE SOAP IMPORTS

The British Consular report on the trade of Japan in 1909 states that, as regards toilet soap, there was not much change in the total as compared with 1908, but it is very satisfactory to note that the strenuous efforts made by British makers in this market are meeting with good results, and British soap has made a considerable gain at the expense of the German and French article. From £4,000 out of a total of £37,000 in 1906 the British share has steadily advanced till it was over £10,000 out of a total of £42,000 in 1909. In perfumery France still easily maintains her lead, and in spite of the fact that many economies were practiced throughout the year, and most other luxuries were dispensed with, there was a slight increase in the import. The figures for washing soap are nearly doubled. The three principal suppliers are America, France, and the United Kingdom, in the order named, and each one of the three enjoyed a considerable advance. It may be mentioned that the domestic soap industry seems also to be thriving, and that business in cheap toilet soaps exported from Osaka to China was fairly brisk, the total exports being valued at £66,000 as compared with £56,000 in 1908.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

(See also pp. 170, 171 and 174.)

45,082.—The John Postance Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Filed Oct. 1, 1909.—Face Powder and Greaseless Facial Cream.

45,606.—William Wrigley, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Filed Oct. 29, 1909.—Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder and Tooth Liquids.

46,374.—Isabel Norris, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 9, 1909.—Toilet Creams, Lotions and Pastes.

48,063.—Ideal Coffee and Tea Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed Feb. 28, 1910.—Flavoring Extracts, etc.

48,233.—K. K. Landespriv. Milly-Kerzen, Seifen und Glycerin Fabrik von F. A. Sarg's Sohn & Cie., Vienna, Austria. Filed March 7, 1910.—Preparations for Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and Mouth.

48,435.—The Rogers Co., Tacoma, Wash. Filed March 16, 1910.—Flavoring Extracts, etc.

48,698.—The Kells Co., Newburgh, N. Y.—Filed March 28, 1910.—Shaving Soap.

48,748.—Thomas Zanetti, New York, N. Y.—Filed March 30, 1910.—Hair Tonics.

49,209.—K. K. Landespriv. Milly-Kerzen, Seifen und Glycerinfabrik von F. A. Sarg's Sohn & Co., Vienna, Austria. Filed April 20, 1910.—Tooth Paste, Tooth Cream, Tooth Powder, Lotion for Rinsing the Teeth and Mouth.

49,314.—Jules Ferond, New York, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1910.—Hair Tonic, or Invigorator and Scalp or Skin Remedy.

49,368.—The Maude Odell Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 28, 1910. (Being the Portrait of Maude Odell Doherty.)—Glycerin Soap.

49,944.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. Filed May 26, 1910.—Perfumes.

50,349.—Frank C. Russell, Newport News, Va. Filed June 17, 1910.—A Soap and Paste Used for Washing and Polishing Purposes.

50,417.—Bragno & Mustari, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 17, 1910.—Olive Oil.

50,437.—The E. E. Powell Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 20, 1910.—Toilet Powder, Talcum Powder, Depilatory Powder, Baby Powder, Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste, Cold Cream, Massage Cream, Rouge (Powder and Liquid), and Nail Enamel (Powder and Paste).

50,450.—Mary M. LeBlanc, Oxford, Neb.—Filed June 20, 1910. (Being a portrait of myself.)—Liquid Preparations for Treating the Complexion.

50,458.—The Cabell Co., Baltimore, Md. Filed June 20, 1910.—Imitation Vanilla Flavoring.

50,623.—Sterling Borax Co., Los Angeles, Cal., and Chicago, Ill. Filed June 29, 1910.—Borax and Powdered Borax.

50,627.—John C. Patterson, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed June 29, 1910.—An Antiseptic Hand Soap, an Antiseptic Dirt Cleanser, and a Carpet Cleaning Compound.

50,650.—John L. Johnson, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Filed June 30, 1910.—Toilet Preparations for Reducing Flesh.

50,697.—Ross W. Black, Pittsburg, Pa.—Filed July 5, 1910.—Perfume and Toilet Water.

50,708.—The El Perfecto Veda Rose Co., San Francisco, Cal. Filed July 5, 1910. Used ten years.—Toilet Rouge.

50,712.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed July 5, 1910.—Soaps for Toilet, Laundry and Household Use, and Shaving Soap.

50,732.—Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed July 6, 1910.—Borax.

50,801.—Reuben Goldstein Edwards, London, England. Filed July 12, 1910.—Shampoo Powder.

50,884.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. Filed July 18, 1910. (Consisting of the facsimile of Fritz Reuter, deceased, the German poet.)—Soap.

51,137.—Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed July 29, 1910.—Antiseptic Powder.

51,274.—John V. Klein, Battle Creek, Mich. Filed Aug. 5, 1910.—Hair Tonics.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

(See also pp. 169, 171 and 174.)

 966530	 968027	 968498	 33751	CECELIA H0448	 HAYS HAIR HEALTH 43022
 969190	 969830	 969398	QUAKER  43396	COOL BREEZE 43586	 DANDORA H4403 ART SO LIKE NATURE 44806
 970161	 970224	 969829	JIFFY H4041  45606	 45082	 BRIDE 48063
VANITY 49944	 49368	WALDON 49209	 50708	 MILNSHAW 49314	RUSSELLINE 50349  50417
SPRING  50437	 50450	HEX-VAL-GE 50458	YUCCA 50623	LIGHTNING 50627	BOSSAINE 3.3. 50650
SINCERITY 50697	INDEPENDENT 51274	 50712	 50732	 50801	 50884
					SISTO 51137

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby Esq., patent and trade mark attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly chief clerk and examiner, U. S. patent office. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, soap, flavoring extracts and toilet preparations.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co. 100 William St., New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

966,550.—SIFTER-TOP CAN OR BOX.—John M. Hothersall, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed Oct. 5, 1909. Serial No. 396,014.

In a sifter top can, the combination with a perforated top head having a single, large, integral, raised hexagonal center, of a rotary perforated cover having a single, large, integral, raised, hexagonal center concentric with said hexagonal center of the top head and interesting therewith, and of larger size to permit of the necessary turning movement to open and close the perforations, said hexagonal centers on the top head and cover forming a plurality of interengaging stops on opposite sides of the center so that any tendency of one pair of said stops to pass each other or the cover to tilt in respect to the top head will be counteracted by the stops on the opposite side of the center, substantially as specified.

967,840.—MEDICINAL SOAPS.—Walter Schoeller and Walter Schrauth, Berlin, Germany, assignors to Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany, a corporation of Germany. Filed May 12, 1909. Serial No. 495,455.

The herein-described medicinal soap comprising oxymercuric salicylate of sodium, which soap possesses valuable therapeutic properties, being non-irritant and possessing valuable disinfecting properties, substantially as described.

968,027.—COMBINED SOAP STICK AND BRUSH.—Arthur L. Brown, Muskegon, Mich. Filed March 16, 1907. Serial No. 362,745.

In a device of the class described, the combination with a connector socketed and threaded internally at each end and threaded externally at each end, of heads adapted to thread into either socket, and casings adapted to thread onto either externally threaded part.

968,423.—PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ALBUMOSE SOAP.—Paul Runge, Hamburg, Germany. Filed Nov. 13, 1908. Serial No. 462,462.

The improved process for the manufacture of albumose soap, which consists in treating an alkali sulfid solution of albumose with fat acids substantially as described.

968,438.—PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BLEACHED SOAP.—Fritz Wiedermann, Charlottenburg, Germany, assignor to the firm of "Vereinigte Chemische Werke" Actiengesellschaft, Charlottenburg, Germany. Filed June 6, 1907. Serial No. 377,510.

The process for the manufacture of bleached soap which consists in adding alkali salts of the persulfuric acids to the components of the soap after the beginning of the saponification and before the end of the saponification.

968,498.—LIQUID SOAP DISPENSER.—Eduardo Squadrilli, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-fourth to Arthur Arbib, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 24, 1910. Serial No. 539,754.

A dispensing apparatus for liquid soap or similar substances, comprising a tubular bracket provided at one end with attaching means and at the other end with a closing device and intermediately with lateral supply and discharge pipes disposed opposite each other, a liquid receptacle secured to said supply pipe, a reciprocating tubular position disposed in said tubular bracket and provided with an inlet port on its upper side adapted to register when the piston is in outward position with said supply pipe, and with an outlet port on its under side forward of said inlet port a distance about equal to the length of said port and adapted to register when the piston is pressed inward with said discharge pipe, a spring for normally holding said hollow piston in outward position, and means for preventing the rotation of said piston.

969,190.—POWDER HOLDING AND DISPENSING CONTAINER.—Meyer L. Rhein, New York, N. Y., and Marcus O. Anthony, Englewood, N. J. Filed Oct. 21, 1908. Serial No. 458,878.

In a dispensing container, a reservoir, a receptacle movable relative thereto, and a spring-actuated valve carried by the reservoir and provided with means adapted to cooperate with the receptacle for opening the valve when

one of the aforesaid parts is turned relative to the other of said parts.

969,398.—POWDER BOX.—Walter H. Perkins, Cheshire, Conn., assignor to Waterbury Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., a corporation. Filed Jan. 15, 1910. Serial No. 538,255.

In a powder box, the combination with a cylindrical body having an inclined shoulder merging into a neck surmounted by a crowning top formed with a discharge opening, of a flanged cover hinged to the said neck and shutting over the said top in which the said discharge opening is located to one side of a line passing centrally through the said top and cover at a right angle to the pivot of the latter, whereby when the box is shaken for the discharge of the powder, its cover will not swing out toward or into its closed position.

969,636.—PERFUME.—Clemens Oscar Kleber, Clifton, N. J. Filed Feb. 1, 1910. Serial No. 541,385.

1. The combination comprising an ester or orthophthalic acid and essential oils.

2. The combination comprising a neutral ester of orthophthalic acid and essential oils.

3. The combination of an ester of ortho-phthalic acid, essential oils and synthetic perfumes.

4. The combination of a neutral ester of ortho-phthalic acid, essential oils and synthetic perfumes.

5. The combination comprising an ester of orthophthalic acid and perfumery oils soluble therein.

969,829.—SOAP DISPENSING MACHINE.—Frans Gunnar Agrell, Stockholm, Sweden, assignor to Lewis J. Doolittle, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed June 14, 1907. Serial No. 379,026.

In a device for dispensing soap, the combination of a cutter adapted to be advanced over the surface of the soap, means adapted to advance said cutter, means adapted to cause said cutter to rotate upon the surface of the cake of soap as the same is being advanced, means for limiting the advancing movement of said cutter, means for returning said cutter after being so advanced to its original position, and means for rendering said cutter inoperative while the same is being returned.

969,830.—SOAP DISPENSING MACHINE.—Frans Gunnar Agrell, Stockholm, Sweden, assignor to Lewis J. Doolittle, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed June 14, 1907. Serial No. 379,027.

In a soap dispensing device, the combination of a soap container, comminuting means therein, and soap feeding means comprising a feed screw, a feeding disk, threaded segments mounted on the disk and normally

970,161.—MACHINE FOR CUTTING SOAP.—Charles W. Aiken, West New Brighton, N. Y., assignor to Houchin-Aiken Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Filed May 21, 1907. Serial No. 374,855.

A soap cutting machine having a cutting head comprising a frame, an opening in the frame for the passage therethrough of the soap, a series of fixed members supported by the frame on one side of said opening, a series of cutting wires looped over said fixed members and their ends extending across said opening to the opposite side thereof, and a series of adjusting members mounted on the frame and connected to the ends of the wires and adapted to draw the wires tight and to be moved toward or from each other when not subjected to tension of the wires.

970,224.—TOOTH POWDER DISTRIBUTER.—Hermann Hoelzer, Osterholz-Scharmbeck, near Bremen, Germany. Filed Aug. 10, 1907. Serial No. 388,061.

A tooth powder distributor comprising in combination an upper receptacle for the tooth powder having a longitudinal slot in the bottom which is slightly shorter than an ordinary tooth brush, a conical bottom part for said receptacle, a horizontal roller with teeth upon its surface revolvably mounted in the side walls of said receptacle above said slot so that its teeth touch the inner surface of the bottom part of the receptacle, a handle upon the outer end of said roller for revolving the same from outside the apparatus, a lower receptacle in which said upper receptacle is inserted and which is open at the front side

(Continued on page 174.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

FRANCE.

GRASSE.—At the time that the editor was in Paris (Sept. 1), the distillation of lavender was practically over, but the interesting negotiation between distillers and dealers had not even been opened. An old French custom still obtains of arranging these negotiations at fairs held in the villages. The first one usually occurs about the middle of September, and another some ten days later. At the first fair the distillers are on hand with their samples, but little business is done because of the unwillingness of either side to make advances. There is friendly talk about almost everything under the sun but lavender, for neither party is willing to begin. An offer to sell would be construed by the buyer as need for money, and offer to buy would cause the distiller to hold off for better prices. At the later fairs both sides get together on a rational basis, and so the price is "fixed." There are some dealers willing to speculate and sell short, but of course their plans are based entirely on a belief in low prices. This year their plans may be well founded, for there is a quantity of oil remaining from 1909, and the crop has been a good one.

A disturbing factor has been, and generally is, the complexity caused by inquiries sent by large buyers in this country. They announce their approximate needs for the year, and as these inquiries are received by many brokers, or commissionaires, the real demand is magnified several times over, with a consequent stiffening in prices.

The American branches of all the French exporters are kept very well informed indeed, and therefore toilet soap makers and other large users will better serve their own interests by dealing with the United States branches, instead of trying to buy cheaper abroad.

Definite prices have not yet been cabled, but the best lavender will range probably from 19 to 22 francs per kilo, about \$1.75 to \$2 per pound, though we look for a decline later in the season.

JASMIN.—The gathering of the crop commenced about Aug. 3, some eight or ten days later than usual. Cool weather was responsible for the late flowering and also for the fact that the crop has been smaller than usual. One manufacturer says: "At this time I ought to be harvesting fifty kilos of flowers a day, while all that my plantation is now yielding is ten kilos." The price of flowers rose to 2.75 francs per kilo.

TUBEROSE.—The demand for products made from this flower has been such that no stocks were on hand when the gathering of the present crop commenced. Flowers brought from 3 to 3.25 francs per kilo.

ITALY.

We have received the following report from Mr. Eduardo Jacob, German consul at Messina, and correspondent for Fritzsche Brothers, New York.

"At various occasions I had to refer in my former reports to the Camera Agrumaria, the institute which was created by a Royal Decree for the purpose of controlling the traffic in citrate of lime. As this measure was, in reality, equivalent to the withdrawal of this commercial product

from free competition in the markets of the world, it really meant class legislation in the interest of the large lemon growers and had for its real purpose a further increase of the already large revenue which these growers enjoy from the sale of the lemon fruit.

A certain paragraph in this Decree further provides, that in case it should be deemed advisable, also the essential oils obtained from the various citrus fruits, may be placed under the control of the Camera Agrumaria on simple order from the Royal Cabinet.

The Camera Agrumaria has so far not fulfilled the purposes for which it had been originally created. It has not only ruined the existence of quite a number of smaller growers, but has not even realized the expectations of the larger growers, though the foreign consumers of citrate of lime have had to pay materially advanced prices for this article ever since the organization of this institution.

The large lemon growers and the commercial combines which they formed for the protection of their interests in Aci Reale and Palermo as also the Camera Agrumaria itself which is in close touch with these before-mentioned combines, have now come to the conclusion that it would further their interests, if also the traffic in all the various citrus oils would be placed under their control.

The idea is that the Camera Agrumaria or a special syndicate, to be formed for this purpose shall be empowered to take charge of the sale of the entire output of Messina essences, with a view of holding the prices as high as possible and export through an enormous commission, levied for the discharging of its duties, the millions from the foreign markets which the Camera Agrumaria has so far failed to extract.

A project to accomplish this purpose has been worked out by the combine of the large lemon growers and has been recently submitted to the ministry in Rome. There is at the same time a powerful influence exerted to force its acceptance and this move is strongly supported by all those interested in the cultivation of citrus fruit.

It appears almost superfluous to dwell in detail upon the ruinous influence which such a monopolizing legislation would be bound to have upon the trade in Messina essences.

The Camera Agrumaria has throughout the time of its existence exerted a detrimental influence upon the domestic as well as the foreign trade, and any new syndicate for the purpose of monopolizing the traffic in Messina essences can only have a still more pronounced detrimental influence particularly on the foreign trade.

It could further not be expected of an institution of this character to keep as strict a control over the producers of citrus oils as is now done by the exporters of the various Messina essences in their own commercial interest, and the inevitable consequence of such a step would be a general deterioration in the quality of the oils offered by the producers.

The inauguration of the plans of the combine of the lemon growers by the Italian Government could only result in conditions that would seriously affect the interests of the consumers, as it would be near to impossible for the syndicate to provide their customers with oils of the same

high-grade and uniform quality, as the exporter will try to secure for his principals.

There is an agitation on the way in Sicily against this project, and it is to be hoped that the traffic in Messina essences will be preserved in its present condition and not be surrendered to the greedy interests of a few influential Sicilian lemon growers who would fructify such a condition exclusively to their own advantage and to the detriment of the world at large.

In the interest of all concerned it would be desirable that the International Consuming Circles would find ways and means to communicate their opinion through proper channels to the Italian Government and make it acquainted with their views of this intended imposition upon the international trade interests for the benefit of a small group of privileged individuals who already enjoy a far better income from their investments than any other agricultural enterprise has ever yielded."

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

The principal changes in essential oils during the past month have been in the prices of peppermint and rose. The same tactics are being followed by dealers, in regard to peppermint, as last year for the hold-over stocks of oil, as well as that of new crop, are in strong hands in the middle West. In New York \$2.25 is the ruling price, though this quotation is being shaded somewhat.

Our report of the rose oil situation last month has been confirmed from all sides, and prices now range from \$6.50 to \$7.25 for good qualities. Adulteration is probably more rampant this year than ever before, and also more skilful. An English chemist who examined a certain sample reported that it contained 20 per cent. of geraniol. When his analysis reached the Bulgarian shipper the latter became indignant and immediately wrote to his London

agent, characterizing the analysis as a fraud, for, said he, "Our oil contains 30 per cent. of geraniol, not 20 per cent!"

Geranium, African, is still firm at \$3.85 and up, while Bourbon runs it a close second at \$3.50.

BEANS.

Our own investigation of the Bourbon situation inclines us strongly to the belief that the present prices will hold out the remainder of the year; and a marked decline will ensue if the new crop turns out as well as expected. The only material stock is in strong hands, and buyers will have to "fork over," if they want beans. Stocks in New York are very low.

Mexican crops are expected to be large, as the acreage has been enlarged, and the new districts are showing up well.

SOAP MATERIALS.

Tallow, city, .07½ (hhd.); country, .07½.

Grease, brown, .06½; yellow, .06½.

Cottonseed Oil, crude, tanks, 6.30@6.60; winter yellow, 10@12.

Cocoonut Oil, Cochin, .11½; Ceylon, .10¼.

Olive Oil, in bond, .90@.95.

Olive Oil, Foots, prime, .07½.

Palm Oil, Lagos, .08; red, prime, .07½.

Peanut, .07½.

Soya Bean Oil, .08.

Chemicals, borax, .04½; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c. \$1.90.

Rosin, .30@.32.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.	\$3.50	Ginger	\$4.50	Sassafras, artificial	\$0.35
" " F. F. P. A..	4.50	Gingergrass	1.35	" " natural .....	.70
" Artificial .....	.85	Hemlock .....	.55	Savin	1.40
" Sweet, True.....	.55-.60	Juniper Berries, twice rect..	1.10	Spearmint	3.50
" Peach-kernel .....	.30-.35	Kananga, Java	4.00	Spruce .....	.45
Amber, Crude .....	.13	Lavender, English	7.00	Tansy	2.50
" Rectified .....	.20	" Cultivated	2.25	Thuya	2.30
Anise	1.15	" Fleurs, 28-30%	1.75-2.00	Thyme, red, English.....	1.10
Aspic (Spike)	1.35	Lemon .....	.85	" white	1.30
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50	Lemongrass	1.00	Vetivert, Bourbon	8.50
Bay	2.10	Likari	12.00	" Indian	35.00
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	3.70	Limes, expressed	2.00	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.38
Birch (Sweet)	1.60	" distilled .....	.60	" genuine	4.75
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Linaloe	3.00	Wormwood	6.50
Cade .....	.20	Mace, distilled .....	.80	Ylang-ylang	50.00-65.00
Cajeput .....	.60	Mustard, natural	4.10		
Camphor .....	.12	" seed, gen.	8.50	BEANS.	
Caraway Seed	1.10	" artificial	2.00	Tonka Beans, Angostura	3.00
Cardamom	11.00-18.00	Myrbane, rect. ....	.12	" Para	1.75
Carvol	1.75	Neroli, petale.....	60.00-80.00	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	3.25-5.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical..	.90	" artificial	17.00	" " Cut..	3.25
" Lead free.....	1.20	Noumea	3.50	" " Bourbon	3.00-4.00
" Redistilled	1.60	Nutmeg .....	.90	" " Tahiti .....	.75-1.25
Cedar, Leaf .....	.60	Opoponax	7.00	SUNDRIES.	
" Wood .....	.18	Orange, bitter	2.50	Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	20.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	6.50-12.00	" sweet	2.25	" gray	25.00
Citronella .....	.26	Origanum .....	.40	Civet, horns	1.75-1.85
Cloves .....	.90	Orris Root, concrete..(oz.)	3.50-4.50	Cologne Spirit	2.70
Copaiba	1.25	" absolute	28.50-32.00	Cumarin	3.30
Coriander	6.00-13.00	Patchouly	4.00-4.50	Heliotropine	1.90
Croton .....	.75	Pennyroyal	1.80	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	8.00
Cubebs	4.25	Peppermint, W. C.....	2.00-2.25	" " grain	15.00
Erigeron	1.70	Petit Grain, American.....	3.00	" " Tonquin, pods... "	18.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	" French	6.50	" " grains	22.00
" American .....	.60	Pimento	2.25	" Artificial, per lb.....	1.50
Fennel, Sweet	1.40	Rose	6.50-7.25	Orris root, Florentine, whole	.12
" Bitter .....	.75	Rosemary, French .....	.80	Orris Root, powdered and	
Geranium, African	3.50-4.00	" Trieste .....	.70	granulated .....	.14
" Bourbon	3.25-3.50	Rue	3.00	Talc, Italian .....	.01½-.01¾
" French	11.00	Safrol .....	.50	Terpineol .....	.35-.45
" Turkish	3.00-3.25	Sandalwood, East India....	3.00	Thymol	1.85
		" West India ..	1.50	Vanillin .....	.33-35

PATENTS GRANTED.

(Continued from page 171.)

so that the tooth brush can be easily inserted to be placed with its bristles under the slot of the upper receptacle, substantially as described and shown and for the purpose set forth.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

- 79,116.—Perfumes and Talcum and Face Powders.—Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.
Filed April 5, 1910. Serial No. 48,862. Published June 7, 1910.
- 79,119.—Face Cream.—Eva L. Frye, Lowell, Mass.
Filed December 20, 1909. Serial No. 46,610. Published June 7, 1910.
- 79,124.—Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste, and Tooth and Mouth Wash. Victor Halper, New York, N. Y.
Filed March 8, 1909. Serial No. 41,003. Published March 1, 1910.
- 79,128.—Skin Lotion.—Jno. M. Hutchison, Jewell, Kans.
Filed June 14, 1909. Serial No. 43,005. Published June 7, 1910.
- 79,133.—Solid Soap, Liquid Soap, and Powdered Soap. Karl August Lingner, Dresden, Germany. Filed May 28, 1909. Serial No. 42,721. Published June 7, 1910.
- 79,167.—Perfumes, Dentifrices and Facial Lotion.—John H. Stevens, Newark and South Orange, N. J.
Filed December 29, 1909. Serial No. 46,789. Published June 7, 1910.
- 79,183.—Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—The Bacorn Company, Elmira, N. Y.
Filed Jan. 22, 1910. Serial No. 47,298. Published June 14, 1910.
- 79,185.—Olive Oil.—A. Bennasser & Co., Palma de Mallorca, Spain.
Filed May 5, 1909. Serial No. 42,251. Published Feb. 15, 1910.
- 79,259.—Face Cream.—Senoretta M. Chapman, Spokane, Wash.
Filed April 15, 1910. Serial No. 49,103. Published June 21, 1910.
- 79,271.—Detergent Hand Cleaning Paste.—Frederick W. Gardner, New York, N. Y.
Filed March 24, 1908. Serial No. 33,590. Published July 7, 1908.
- 79,277.—Facial Cream and Certain Medicines.—Samuel Roland Hall, Scranton, Pa.
Filed April 1, 1910. Serial No. 48,799. Published June 21, 1910.
- 79,281.—Soap.—William C. Hathaway, Kingston and Plymouth, Mass.
Filed November 11, 1909. Serial No. 45,823. Published June 21, 1910.
- 79,294.—Tea, Flavoring Extracts, and Spices.—Minnesota Mercantile Company, Stillwater, Minn.
Filed July 24, 1909. Serial No. 43,775. Published June 21, 1910.
- 79,318.—Certain Toilet Articles.—The Baldwin Perfumery Co., Chicago, Ill.
Filed April 23, 1910. Serial No. 49,260. Published June 28, 1910.
- 79,319.—Certain Toilet Articles. The Baldwin Perfumery Co., Chicago, Ill.
Filed April 23, 1910. Serial No. 49,260. Published June 28, 1910.
- 79,320.—Soap.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y.
Filed May 1, 1908. Serial No. 34,508. Published June 28, 1910.
- 79,357.—Roasted Blended Coffee, Ground Spices and Flavoring Extracts. Nave-McCord Mercantile Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Filed January 22, 1910. Serial No. 47,300. Published June 28, 1910.
- 79,360.—Talcum Powder and Toilet Water.—Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Filed January 17, 1910. Serial No. 47,148. Published June 28, 1910.
- 79,365.—Soap.—Puritan Soap Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Filed April 18, 1910. Serial No. 49,171. Published June 28, 1910.
- 79,387.—Perfume, Toilet Powder, Hair-Lotion, and

Toilet Water.—J. & E. Atkinson, Limited, London, England.

Filed June 6, 1910. Serial No. 50,139. Published July 5, 1910.

79,389.—Cleanser for general household purposes and the like.—B. T. Babbitt, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y.

Filed May 14, 1910. Serial No. 49,724. Published July 5, 1910.

79,390.—Soap.—B. T. Babbitt, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y.

Filed May 20, 1910. Serial No. 49,831. Published July 5, 1910.

79,413.—Cleansing Compounds and Soaps.—Empire Soap Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 21, 1910. Serial No. 49,224. Published July 5, 1910.

79,422.—Spices, Flavoring Extracts, and Bird-Seed.—Closset & Devers, Portland, Ore.

Filed Nov. 30, 1909. Serial No. 46,215. Published Feb. 15, 1910.

79,423.—Flavoring Syrup for a Soda-Fountain Drink.—Paul M. Harris, Dallas, Tex.

Filed March 22, 1910. Serial No. 48,592. Published July 5, 1910.

79,430.—Soap.—Francis H. Leggett & Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed June 1, 1910. Serial No. 50,041. Published July 5, 1910.

79,431.—Soap.—Lehn & Fink, New York, N. Y.

Filed Nov. 26, 1909. Serial No. 46,106. Published Feb. 22, 1910.

79,518.—Silicate of Soda.—Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed June 17, 1910. Serial No. 50,385. Published July 12, 1910.

79,519.—Silicate of Soda.—Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed June 17, 1910. Serial No. 50,386. Published July 12, 1910.

LABELS REGISTERED.

15,295.—Title: "O. P. C. 'Javarice' Face Powder." (For Face Powders.)—Oxygen Products Company, New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 3, 1910.

15,296.—Title: "Kitchen Klenzer." (For Cleansing Compound.)—Fitzpatrick Bros. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill. Filed August 2, 1910.

15,310.—Title: "Maldehyde." (For Antiseptic Preparation, Astringent, and Germicide.)—John Aloysius Weipert, St. Louis, Mo. Filed July 28, 1910.

79,313.—Toilet Water.—The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

Filed May 5, 1910. Serial No. 49,517. Published June 21, 1910.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

33,751.—Société Distilleries Francaises De La Vallée Des Roses, Paris, France. Filed March 30, 1908. (No claim being made to the right to the exclusive trade mark use of the words "Distilleries Francaises De La Vallée Des Roses Kalofer Bulgarie.")—Perfumes.

40,448.—A. I. Namm, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed Feb. 9, 1909.—Flavoring Extracts, Cottonseed Oil, etc.

43,022.—Philo Hay Specialty Co., Newark, N. J. Filed June 14, 1909. Used ten years.—A Dressing and Invigorant for the Hair.

43,396.—Daland & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed July 6, 1909. (The picture shown is fanciful.)—A Scouring and Polishing Powder.

43,586.—Alfred J. Krank, St. Paul, Minn. Filed July 17, 1909.—Toilet Powder.

44,041.—Burckhardt & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to The Burckhardt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Filed Aug. 9, 1909.—A Cleaning Preparation Composed of Powdered Soap and Borax.

44,403.—George F. Merz, New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 28, 1909.—Hair Tonics and Remedy for Dandruff.

44,806.—Alex Fries & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Sept. 20, 1909. (The picture shown being fanciful.)—Artificial Flavors and Essences.

(See also pp. 169, 170 and 171.)



**SPRINKLER TOPS
POWDER TOPS
BITTER TUBES**

**MOULDS MADE
FOR EXCLUSIVE
DESIGNS**

**IMPERIAL METAL
MFG. CO.**

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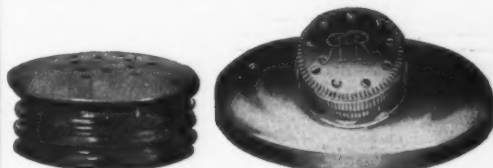
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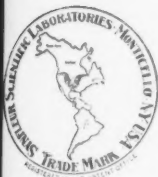
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Established 1889

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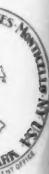


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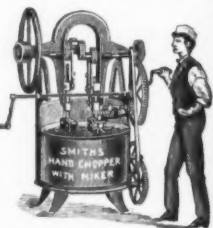
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BE KEPT COOL ALL THE
WHILE.

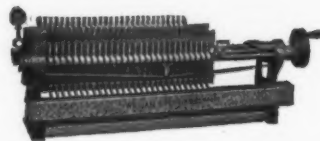
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